

DAK CO.
TICE
u Can Purchase at the

clusive Cloak
in the City.

ember,
in nothing else but

OAKS

NUFACTURE all we

therefore CLAIM

the better position to

up Prices

ses who deal in ev-

erything.

jersey Street Jacket,

... For \$1.50

Fancy Jackets and

ed with fur, feather

and jet trimming;

and style... For \$5.00

Nish Newmarket of

own and black, and

buttons, buttoning up

ed. \$12 and \$15 for

... Only \$9.00

over 20 different

... For \$12.50

loak, trimmed and

in Cloaks with real

pockets; also extra

garment must be

We shall sell a sim-

... At \$25.00

types of Children's

made in every style

From 75c up to \$20.00

sey, suitable to be

nned with fine silk

... For \$2.00

Garment. Examine the

manship, and particularly

s. All sizes, from 32

ize Figures.

ree of charge, one of our

as now worn.

Comp'y

ington Avenue.

GOULD'S OFFER.

To locate the Missouri Pacific

aps at Kansas City.

Mo., October 16.—Jay Gould, the financier of the tour of the Pacific Railroad, was a visitor on the day, and made a brief speech. He will say that he afterwards come with a number of local real estate owners, at which proposition to concentrate here in this vicinity, to be located in the vicinity, to be located in the city.

to hold their trade must

to their Patent Flour.

ITY PERSONALS.

J. S. Wilson have moved into

Gratiot Street.

The family of Cincinnati at

last last week.

and their brother of Chica-

go in the city last week.

on, who has been East for sev-

eral weeks, will spend this winter at Hotel DeSoto, very

ish and children returned to

Indiana, after spending two

pleasantly with friends.

Mo. and his wife have re-

studies at the academy of St.

and bruises, no matter how

healed by St. Jacobs Oil.

Boy Burglars

Two houses of Mrs. Rock-

man street were burglarized,

Friday morning. Officer Cooney

was on the scene for the offense. They are

15 years of age; Wm. Mc-

vars, of age; Charles, Casie,

D. Morris, Dooley, were

arrested. The boys were

arrested and sentenced to

the southwest corner of the

the street, the following

the ground of the

the corresponding week.

and the corresponding week.

St. Louis Post-Dispatch,

PUBLISHED BY
THE DISPATCH PUBLISHING CO.,
JOSEPH PULITZER, President.(Entered at the Post-Office at St. Louis, Mo.,
as second-class mail matter.)

TERMS OF THE DAILY.

One year, postage paid.....	68 00
Six months.....	4 00
Three months.....	2 00
One month.....	65
One month (delivered by carrier).....	65
By the week (delivered by carrier).....	15

Subscribers who fail to receive their paper regularly will confer a favor upon us by reporting the same to this office by postal card.

THE WEEKLY.

One year, postage paid.....	81 00
Six months, postage paid.....	60

All business or news letters or telegrams should be addressed

POST-DISPATCH,
515 and 517 Market street.

TELEPHONE NUMBERS.

Editorial Rooms.....	501
Business Office.....	558

TEN PAGES.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1888.

AMUSEMENTS TO-NIGHT.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE—Masterly in "We Us & Co," OLYMPIA—Richard Mansfield in "Prince Karl," POPE'S—McCall's Opera Company, "Don Cesare," PEOPLE'S—J. H. Wallack's "Cattle King," STANDARD—"One of the Bravest," PALACE MUSEUM—Daily from 1 p.m. to 10 p.m., MATINEES TO-MORROW, PEOPLE'S—"Cattle King," STANDARD—"One of the Bravest."

The Independent movement in the Ninth District is independent enough, but it does not move.

The would-be Senators of Missouri attack the monster Railroad Monopoly with all the ferocity of a pink-eyed rabbit attacking a Numidian lion.

The protest against the regular nominees in this city is in a feeble and moribund condition, notwithstanding the report that it extends even to Washington City via the St. Louis Custom-house.

AFTER GEORGE BAIN gets tired of offering the Independent nomination in the Ninth District to his friends, he ought to nominate himself. He is a popular gentleman, and would run as well as anybody we can think of.

The strike of the porkpackers in Chicago is extending; the ravages of the pleuro-pneumonia in Chicago are increasing; but the propensity of the Chicago papers to tell lies about St. Louis is not increasing, because there is no room for increase.

SEVERAL English papers are complaining bitterly of the alleged inefficiency of the British Navy. The mischief could probably be repaired by securing the services of W. E. CHANDLER and JOHN ROACH to reconstruct the English Navy on the American plan.

It is claimed by some that the Governor of New Hampshire will appoint BILL CHANDLER to succeed Senator PIKE. A man ought to be good for something; and CHANDLER's supposed fitness for senatorial duties is based on his demonstrated ignorance of ships and naval affairs.

On the situation in the Ninth District the Republican organ says: "It is a nose-holding campaign on both sides." One or two of the noses that were poked into the Republican primaries were so maltreated that they cannot be held without great pain to the owners. They are so dilapidated that they cannot even be turned up at the odor of the flavorful crowd.

"We have got the fraudulent Democratic party on the run," said Mr. FILLEY in his speech before the Republican city convention. The way in which Mr. FILLEY is chasing the Democratic party around the neighborhood is one of the most interesting spectacles of the times. The whoop and halloo of pursuit reach their loudest volume as the chase winds through the Ninth District.

THE New York Tribune complains that it does no good in that State for a Republican candidate to favor the submission of a prohibitory amendment to the Constitution, since such a candidate is always opposed by a straightforward Prohibition nominee. If this statement is true there is very little inducement in the State of New York for a Republican to acquire Prohibition principles. It requires some effort for an old-fashioned politician to make a half-way Prohibitionist of himself, and such strenuous labor deserves some solid recognition.

ACCORDING to the *Globe-Democrat* there are twenty-four districts in which the division of a few votes from the Democratic candidates would elect Republicans and put a Republican majority of five in the House, thus arraying both branches of Congress against the new Democratic Administration. After this inauspicious explanation of the organ's efforts to induce Democrats to elect a Republican from the Ninth District, it can hardly be expected that many of them are equipping themselves in silk stockings for a grand rally with the *Globe-Democrat's* candidate.

SENATOR BLACKBURN of Kentucky and other Democratic big guns assembled from far and near thundered for PHILIPS in Kansas City last night. Once before, in October, 1878, Mr. BLACKBURN was induced to tear himself away from the fall races, the colt shows and the bourses of

the Blue Grass region and to exert his oratory at Kansas City to rally reluctant Democrats to the support of a Democratic nominee, Col. JOHN T. CRISP. Should his effort prove as futile this time, more than eight years would probably elapse before we should hear him again in this State. But he has a better cause, and we wish him better success in his present mission.

The transfer of Judge PHILIPS from the bench of the Kansas City Court of Appeals to Congress would raise considerably the average of Missouri's Democratic delegation in Congress. As a speech-maker and debater his intellectual vigor and culture would place him next in rank to VESTER among Missouri Democrats. His election would again refute the charge that Union soldiers have no chance as Democrats in Missouri.

BUSINESS.

Current reports continue to show a radical improvement in the general condition of trade and industry throughout the country. There are local disturbances, such as the pork packers' strike in Chicago and the lookout of knitting mill hands in New York State, and of the textile operatives in Philadelphia. But the largely increased demand for such leading industrial staples as iron, copper, cotton and wool, and the increasing prices of these raw materials, and of the goods manufactured therefrom, denote industrial and commercial activity.

The product of the pig iron furnaces is heavily sold ahead, and the demand for No. 1 pig at \$19 indicates a further rise or \$1 by the first of January. Cotton goods have advanced 8 or 9 per cent, and the recent advance in raw wool ranges from 8 to 10 per cent, with home prices still below that of the foreign markets, where the advance has been stronger. The gain of 20 per cent in bank clearings last week over the preceding week, and of 28 per cent as compared with the corresponding week of last year, corroborates the other indications of improvement, among which is an increase in the earnings of forty-nine leading railroads in September of about 15 per cent, as compared with the same month of 1885.

This enlarged volume of business may be credited partly to an increase of \$1,200,000 in the value of our cotton exports and of \$12,679,000 in the value of our wheat exports during the first eight months of this year, as compared with the same period of last. But manifestly it is mainly due to that very perceptible growth of our internal trade, which is teaching the railroads to rely more on the development of local traffic and less on "through business" for substantial and enduring prosperity.

The depression abroad and the decrease of about one-third in the volume and value of our exports for the three years preceding 1886 fully account for the depression of those years. But it is now manifest that internal development has also supplied the consequent deficit of employment for the trade forces of the country; that a wholesome revival of business has therefore come without the stimulus of the mighty export trade we had a few years ago, and that if a change of the situation abroad should again swell our exports to former dimensions it would probably start the greatest business boom this country has ever known.

MR. NATHAN FRANK's letter of acceptance shows him to be a man of magnificent promises. There is nothing in it to bring the blush of confusion to the cheek of innocence, and it is altogether as harmless and amiable as a baby's toy. Mr. FRANK is particularly broad and catholic in the enunciation of his tariff views. He says: "I am in favor of such a system of protection as shall be just and adequate to protect the capitalist, farmer, manufacturer and toiler, each according to his respective interests." If anyone thinks that he is not included in the above and that, therefore, Mr. FRANK would not be willing to protect him he could doubtless have the list enlarged on application so as to cover his particular case. It is evidently Mr. FRANK's generous desire to protect everything and everybody, and he is entitled to full credit for his benevolent intentions.

DEPUTISM OF THE MAJORITY.

The opposition of the Post-DISPATCH to any substitution of prohibition for Missouri's present system of local option and high license laws is fixed, persistent and fundamental. But nothing has ever shaken our belief that the people of this State would uphold the policy which is working so well, and vote down by a large majority a constitutional amendment which, if adopted, would only wreck very extensive industries and vested interests, and produce no substantial reform to compensate us for the mischievous infractions of personal liberty and private right it would impose upon us.

To let the people vote it down would put a quietus upon its supporters for a decade at least. Yet if we thought they would adopt it we should still insist on giving them the opportunity, because we believe in popular self-government and in the most scrupulous regard for the right of the people to alter or amend their State Constitution as they see fit. It is a right so important and too sacred to be trifled with or withheld on any pretext whatever.

The argument that the minority have a right to put the ballot-box beyond the people's reach, and to prevent by any or all means in their power the consummation of a wrong by the majority, would unsettle the foundation of our system of government. The right thus claimed is simply the right of revolution, the right to substitute by either fraud or force the establishment of the minority for the constitutionally established rule of the majority.

It is true that the decision of a majority may be for a time as despotic, wrongful and mischievous as that of any tyrant or oligarchy that ever oppressed a people. But it is also true that a majority cannot long persist in an evil policy without suffering from the consequences of its own wrong doing. This soon converts the minority into a majority with power to undo the wrong.

A WEEKLY paper pays Mr. GLOVER a compliment in saying that "the candle of his ambition is said to burn brightly," which means that it will burn more brightly.

THE machinery of the independent movement in the Ninth District is thought to draw some vitality and lubrication from the impending Lancaster investigation.

From the New York World. The tendency of the Republican party to nominate rich men only for important political positions leads to the conclusion that its

and do not consider either fraud or force necessary to prevent them from inaugurating an era of despotic government. When they do so it will be time enough to think of defeating the will of the majority by open resistance or by stealing the ballot-boxes away from them.

FOREIGN WORDS.

It requires both taste and culture to enable one to know the precise amount of foreign words and phrases that may be quoted in speaking or writing English; but it may be laid down as a safe proposition that a quotation from another language should never be used when there is an exact English equivalent. Sometimes a word or phrase from the French or some other tongue conveys a shade of meaning which could not be exactly expressed in English except by a paraphrase or circumlocution; and then it is proper to use such a foreign word or expression in an English sentence.

Aristocracy in the Blaine Family. Gail Hamilton in North American Review.

Aristocracy is inevitable. Wherever humanity gathers into society an aristocracy rises to the surface as surely as cream rises on the milk, and—not to continue the figure, which might be awkward—the character of the aristocracy is at once determined by, and determinative of, the character of the Democracy out of which it springs. An aristocracy is the embodiment of the ideal society.

The End of the Season.

From the Boston Courier.

THE UMPIRE.

The ball and bat are put away.

Ceased is the long strife,

And now the umpire may obtain

Insurance on his life.

THE SCHOONER.

The schooner's mizzen behind the bar

Until another year.

And toppers now take whisky punch

In preference to beer.

Looking After the Soldier.

From the Louisville Courier-Journal.

Three hundred more Union soldiers are emplaced in the Poston Barracks under a Democratic administration than were to be found there under the Republicans. This is enough to quiet even Ben Harrison's apprehensions as to the next flag.

MEM OF MARK.

They call Henry George "the gentlemanly crank."

GEN. BOULANGER.

The son of an English woman and was born at Brighton.

PROHIBITIONIST CANDIDATE A. A. BARKER.

lost his post and \$800 in Indiana last week.

The late Edward Steine, the German painter, was a teacher of Sir Frederick Leigh.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

O. W. K., Vandalia, Ark.—Written to Mrs. Purcell, Oct. 15.

—You may find the speech of Sherman in the Congressional Record for 1884.

CAFE GIRARDEAU.

READER.—It is not known when and by whom writing was invented.

SENATOR SAWYER.

The nephew of the Rajah of Singapore, Alasgoff, arrived in San Francisco has Thursday on a visit to this country. He has fifty wives, but left them all in the harem at home.

PRINCE NAPOLEON LOUIS JOSEPH JEROME BONAPARTE.

second son of Prince Jerome Napoleon (Pilon Plon) arrived in San Francisco from Japan last Friday and is now sightseeing in the city.

X. Y. Z.—The last syllable of the word Yavapai is pronounced with the familiar sound of "pie."

OUR FRIENDS.

No "ladies' days" have yet been announced for the Chicago-Brown or the Browns-Marcous games.

J. D. SCANTS, Paducah, Ky.

It would require more space than we are prepared to give to the scores of base hits and errors you request.

MRS. S.—The prices at Pope's theater are the same as last year. The matinee prices, unless otherwise announced particularly, are the same as the evening prices.

There Are No Flies on the Himalayas.

From the Detroit Free Press.

People who are fond of house flies come to be interested in knowing that they are to be met with on the plains 200 miles from any house, and that they buzz around the highest peaks as well as the lowest.

CRAZED GIRL.

—We are desirous to furnish you with any information about the last.

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WOMEN OF THE WORLD.

From the London Truth.

picked and sold enough blackberries this fall to pay her husband a fiddle and a shot gun. She is only a sample of what we have left.

Rods Are Seldom Parallel.

From the New Haven News.

When you run across a poltergeist official you can generally make up your mind that there is a parallel road somewhere in the neighborhood.

Just Chicago's Luck.

From the Philadelphia Enquirer.

If a European war should break out just when all the pork packers are on strike, Chicago would feel the cup of misery was overflowing.

An Honest Royal Milkman.

From the London Truth.

Prince CHENG Hsien has just arranged to sell the produce of his farm at Panes near Berlin, where the dairy yields 1,000 quarts of milk every day.

A Melancholy Spectacle.

From the Philadelphia Record.

Now cast your eye upon Bill Chandler and the boys as they dance a jubilee about the grave of the late Senator Pike.

Look Out for Squalls.

From the Chicago Tribune.

Now cast your eye upon Bill Chandler and the boys as they dance a jubilee about the grave of the late Senator Pike.

Bad Time to Strike.

This is the bad time for working-class strikes unless their goals are in the center of the community.

No, the Barrel Did It.

From the Lowell Courier.

Oliver was born in Shreveport in as a candidate for governor of Massachusetts. The Republicans did it.

Why Do You Remind Us of It?

F. W. GUERIN, PHOTOGRAPHER,
Twenty and Washington Avenue.
Highest prize medal awarded at the Photographic
Exhibition, Cincinnati, 1884; medal awarded at Paris
Exposition, 1889; gold medal awarded at the World's
Exposition, New York, 1893; Spanish Silver
Medal awarded at the Paris Exposition, 1889.

Select Oysters and Little Neck Clams
25c per dozen at
GEORGE MILFORD, 114 N. Broadway.

CITY NEWS.

SEE the display of Blankets and Bed Com-
forts in the octagon show window of D. Craw-
ford & Co.'s Great Broadway Bazaar, and
note the low and popular prices. No such
display can be or is ever made by any
store on this continent. Open to night till 7
o'clock.

GUERNSEY FURNITURE Co.'s Factory and
warehouses, 304, 306, 308 Locust.

Dr. E. C. Chase,
517 Olive street. Set of teeth, \$2.

PRIVATE masters skillfully treated, and
medicines furnished. Dr. Dunbar, 51 Pine street.

Dr. WHITFIELD, 617 St. Charles, cures diseases
of indiscretions, indulgences. Call or write.

A ROMANTIC MYSTERY.

A Pretty Jersey City Girl Shadowed by an
Unknown Admirer.

By Telegraph to the Post-DISPATCH.

NEW YORK, October 16.—Mary Howe is a
brunette and very prepossessing in appearance.
She is about 25 years old. Her father is Thomas
Howe, a carpenter, who resides on Henderson
street, Jersey City. The house is built
on the cottage plan, and is fitted up with all
the luxury that the generous income of Mr.
Howe will permit. His daughter is accom-
plished and an ornament to Jersey City
society, where she is a favorite. Last
night, a policeman who patrols the
house where Howe resides, was informed
that the young man seated in the shadow
of the porch of the Lutheran Church opposite
Mr. Howe's house. The officer had observed
the same young man passing about the church
for more than a week. He asked him what
his business was, and he said that he was
at the station-house, which was the Michael Kelly
of Waverly street, Jersey City. He had in his
pocket a paper ticket for various articles.
A policeman who resides on Henderson
street, Jersey City, also found him in which was noted: "She
is to be at the Bazaar, Thursday night, at
Hardy's dry goods store and then home."

"Went to Hardy's dry goods store and then home." Called at Dr. Dunbar's, a
drug store while going home. Today night
big fire. A man called at 7 p. m., stayed there
until 11 p. m., then went down to Dr.
Lee's, his home.

At first the young man refused to say
anything about himself, but being threatened
with arrest, he told the truth. The next
month he was walking up Newark Avenue. A
well-dressed man, who was a heavy blond
mustache, approached him and asked him if
he permitted to go home, his employer saying he
was in poor condition the which.

These eight nights the young man, in
an appearance of a gentleman, entered the house
where Miss Howe resides and said he wanted
it watched. Whenever she left it she was to be
watched. She was to be shadowed. The
place must be carefully observed. The
man was instructed, also, to note every
man who entered the house and to follow
him, and to learn who he was. The
young man did so and followed the young
woman shadowed him, and told the
employer and made a report. He was then
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TOO DETECTIVE WORK.

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was in poor condition the which.

"What action do you allege for 17?" she was
asked.

"I do not know unless some un-
principled man desires money. You know
now who the man is that has em-
ployed him to do this."

"I do not know any of the parties
you have named, and cannot explain this
except as you have said. Howe was informed
that she was more than a week under
surveillance since she became much excited.
When asked if she knew why she was watched,
she trembled and said she did not."

"Did not a gentleman call on you Tuesday,
as stated, and say he wanted to see you?"
Howe hesitated a moment before an-
swering, and said: "He might have been to
the house but I did not see him." Further
she said the young lady would not say why
she has been shadowed. In this
manner is a mystery to all who know her.
There are some that say that the affair is one
informed by a jealous sweetheart, but this is
indignantly denied by others and also by her-
self."

GROCERS should send their orders for God-
dard's Patent Flour to the United States Steam
Mills, Second and Hunter streets. Telephone
212.

BLAINE AND PROHIBITION.
The Plumed Knight Talks About the Third
Party and the Outlook.

By Telegraph to the Post-DISPATCH.

ROSEBURG, October 16.—Mr. Blaine spent a few
hours in town yesterday, while en route to
Philadelphia, where he spoke last night.
Being asked his views of the political situation
in Pennsylvania, he said: "It is about the
same as it was in Maine. The prohibition
men are creating havoc in and determined to
destroy the Republican party. I can speak
in Pennsylvania with much more ease than I
can in Maine, because for the reason that the
Republican have put into the platform a pro-
form advocating the submission of the pro-
hibition question to a popular vote. It is the
same as it was in Maine in 1888 and I can tell them
what it was then how it worked in Maine."

"It is a little different there," he said.
"I presume if the question was submitted to
the people it would be defeated, and that is
the very reason why the Republicans
oppose such a proposition. It is true that
the Republican party has never formally au-
thorized any such a proposition, but the law
that has tended in any way to suppress
the liquor traffic in the State has been passed
by the Legislature."

SEYMOUR'S ANECDOTE.

"I remember an anecdote that Gov. Sey-
mour told me, which I have heard in
this very question, which bears
in, by the way, against prohibition.
Seymour was conversing with Mr. Del-
avan, of Albany, about the subject of
prohibition in the State of New York, when
said Mr. Seymour, 'suppose we had a
commuting drink as a punishment, were we
not all the food they wanted to eat? and but all
the clothing they wanted to wear? But you are
not to be afraid of that, Mr. Delavan.'

"But that is the kind of a community
you are striving to create,' said Seymour.

"Well, said Mr. Seymour, 'we have got
such people as in Sing Sing.' Delavan
saw the point, and the communitarian
movement much more dangerous than the labor
movement."

"The reason that the former tends
to disrupt and destroy the Republican party
is the strangest thing to me why the third-
party men think that we are continually
at war with the Republicans. It is a
perversity of human nature almost inexplicable."

I think that this campaign in Maine
is the most important very much.
Real Dow's conduct can only be explained on
the ground that he is an old man."

"What do you think of Henry George's can-
didate for mayor?"

"I think he is not going to carry his land
schemes into practice," said Mr. Blaine.
"I hope he will be successful, but I don't
see how a man can hold out but I don't see how
you can limit the time. You can not limit it to
less than a year for a man will not be unless
he can reape."

GODDARD's patent flour took first premium
over all competitors at the St. Louis Fair, 1886.

Mrs. Paul Kerner of Clarksville, Mo., has
returned to her home, after a pleasant visit to
her two sisters, Mrs. J. J. Volmeek.

THEIR WORK.

**AVERAGES OF THE BALL TOSSERS IN THE
AMERICAN ASSOCIATION.**

**A Few Unexpected Announcements—Car-
ruthers Before O'Neill on the Batting List
—Trading the Betting Law in the East-
Base Ball Matters—Sporting News.**

Below will be found the averages of the
players in the American Association. A word of
explanation is, perhaps, necessary for the
reason that the figures, especially individual
batting averages, will create no little surprise
in local circles. It will be seen that Toot
leads with Caruthers second, Browning
third, and Orr and O'Neill tied for fourth place
as batters. Higher fifth. It has been
thought, all along, that the leader was
a matter between O'Neill and the
Browns and Hecker of Louisville and
since the season's end it has been generally
accepted that the Brown's left fielder had
batted his way to the front. These figures,
however, show a different result. The data
have been carefully collected and the utmost
precision has been used to obtain an accurate
result. True, they are not "official," but it
is very probable that the official document
will show about the same result. Caruthers,
it will be remembered, claimed somewhat
over a month ago in the Post-DISPATCH that
his batting was really higher than O'Neill's
and he always said that the official figures
would always be lower. Browning, too, has made
similar claims with respect to Hecker and both
of these players never seem to have been
correct. The tables are as follows:

It may be added that the official averages are
calculated on a basis of fifteen games or more
while the following are calculated on a basis of
ten or more.

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AN OVERDOSED PUBLIC.

TWO ATTRACTIONS WHICH DID NOT GET THEIR DUES.

Richard Mansfield and His Methods—An Estimate of His Merit—The New Composer of "Don Caesar" —Announcements for Next Week—Gossip About Plays and Play-ers—Cousine Chat.

An overdose of festivities may be responsible for the rather poor business the theaters have done this week. It was not because there was no attractive entertainment offered.

"Prince Karl," at the Olympic, and "Don Caesar," at Pop's, are both attractions of unusual merit.

There is a quality about Richard Mansfield that smacks of genius. His career suggests rather the rapid strides of the boyhood than the laborious growth of a vast army of talented actors. He is young and his experience has been limited, but his work does not show that he is a boy, but finished, and is cast in that striking mould which bespeaks originality and strong individuality. Mr. Mansfield is an originator as opposed to the imitator. He gets his results by inspiration rather than by labor effort. He is a man of ideas.

In a desert of mediocrity it is refreshing to meet invention and originality. Mr. Mansfield is interesting. There is a wholesome, genuine quality in his comedy which is captivating.

Mr. Mansfield, however, does not depend upon his inspiration or his originality to hold through. He is attentive to detail, and his comedy is good. He has nothing that can add to the finish and natural realism of the performances.

There are fine hints and bits of acting in his "Prince Karl" which are simply exquisite in their delicate comedy and artistic finish. His dialect is a piece of art, and his manner of delivery is excellent. The prettiness of them all, and Adimir Dot, in vocal duets and solos; Sallo and Eno Mokish, the East Indian man and wife; C. C. Williams, the hero of Niagara Falls, and a strong stage show.

The star. Arrest follows and the baronet's end comes in suicide.

In the company supporting Miss Gray are George Learock, A. Z. Ulrich, W. H. Smith, and Misses Jessie, Jenny, Satterlee, Nellie Irving, and Annie Douglass. The first performance will be given to-morrow night.

The attraction at the People's next week commences to-morrow night will be the musical drama in London by his company, Mr. Beers promises something splendid in scenery and effects. It will show the life of Job, the most dramatic scene, an illuminated snow scene and Job's vision, a beautiful effects scene. It will be given at the Olympic after Pop's.

Walter Hines says Mr. Rooth has attended every rehearsal and takes more interest in his tour than he has ever shown before.

Sunday night will be given the first German drama, "Hans Sartorius," by German company.

Tuesday night will give the first German performance of the new Pope's, with his new organized musical comedy troupe.

Wednesday night the Paris opera singers, and songs and dances in the fifth act.

The STANDARD.

Instead of the musical drama which was announced, Manager Smith will offer next week the Weston Brothers in their sensational musical comedy, "The Bluebird." The cast includes Cliff Foster, J. B. Browne, Ed. J. Webster, H. Marshall, Lizzie Hunt, Mary Bird and Louise Florence. The first performance will be given at the Palace Museum on October 21.

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ROBERT FULTON.

THE LIFE AND WORK OF THE INVENTOR OF STEAM NAVIGATION.

An Interesting Sketch from the Pen of Mr. Knox—The First Aspirations and Final Success of the Inventive Genius—The Life and Adventures of Peg Woffington—The Triumphs and Frailties of the Famous Actress Depicted by J. Fitzgerald Molloy—New Books.

THE LIFE OF ROBERT FULTON AND HISTORY OF STEAM NAVIGATION. By Thomas W. THOMAS. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. Cloth, 8vo., 1886. \$1.25.

Those who go down into the sea in ships, or up into the heavens with the exploding boilers of steamers, do not often stop to think of the man to whose inventive brains the first successful steamer owed its birth. A history of steam navigation is not usually a book to which we should instinctively turn for light and pleasant reading in our hours of leisure, or, even for instruction when disposed to study, unless we happen to be specially interested in that direction. Consequently few of us know much about the quiet uneventful life of Robert Fulton or anything at all about the history referred to. It is to remedy these defects in the popular education that Mr. Knox has written the work before us. To say that Mr. Knox is the author is to guarantee an interesting work, and pleasant and interesting, as well as instructive, the book before us undoubtedly is, in spite of its ponderous title.

Robert Fulton was the son of a tailor and was born in Little Britain Township (now named after its illustrious citizen) in 1765. After being a bright and intelligent scholar he was pronounced by his teacher, Caleb Johnson, a dull pupil. Yet as the boy is father of the man, so was Robert Fulton in his early boyhood far from idle, for while he neglected his books, he was ever at work with his pencil, and spent hours over drawings and in the shops of the mechanics. The workmen favored him greatly, and took advantage of his talents for drawing, by getting him to make ornamental designs for fire-arms, and sketches of the size and shapes of guns, giving the calculations of the force, size of the bore and balls and the distance they would fire. He would then accompany them to the open country near by, to lay out a plot, to prove his calculations by shooting at a mark and on account of the rapidity and exactness of his calculations the shop hands named him "Quick-silver Bob."

As he advanced in years it became necessary for young Fulton to choose a permanent occupation. He was more fond of the pencil than of the needle, and his natural bent and disposition turned him in the direction of art. The celebrated American painter, Benjamin West, a member of the Society of Friends, the one in which Fulton was born, and his father was an intimate friend of Robert Fulton, Sr. At the time of his birth, he was a boy of twelve, and there is little doubt that his success had much to do with the bent of young Fulton's mind.

Fulton's first efforts to be an artist, and at the age of 17 left Lancaster for Philadelphia, where he hoped to perfect himself in the technical art of painting. He was received with the good sense to understand that he could not depend entirely upon his natural abilities. He studied hard and patiently, and his industry was rewarded. He made many friends, among them Benjamin Franklin and other men of prominence. Through his friends he obtained commissions for paintings, caricatures and performed in fact pretty nearly all artistic work that came to him.

Fulton's first efforts at engineering appear to have run in the line of canals. Canals, or artificial water-ways, had been in use in Europe for hundreds of years, but they probably received their greatest development in the century immediately preceding the invention of the steam railway. During a somewhat lengthy visit to England, Fulton published a treatise on canal navigation. The object was to show that small canals, without expensive locks and navigated by boats of limited dimensions, were preferable to large canals and could be made through many sections of country where extensive works would be unremunerative.

On his return to America, Fulton, still a young man, busied himself about a projected canal between the Mississippi River and Lake Ponchartrain.

In 1804 he addressed a long letter to the president of the commission, in which he set forth the advantages of the proposed canal, and the great difference between the cost of method by wagons and by steamship.

In 1807 Fulton went to Paris to take lodgings in the hotel occupied by Joel Barlow. A warm friendship sprang up between these gentlemen, and the two seem to have been close confidants on many occasions.

In December of the same year the two made an experiment on the Seine with a machine constructed by the former; its object was to impart motion to cases of gunpowder under water to certain designated points, where they were to be exploded.

They had high hopes concerning the invention, but were doomed to disappointment as the machine failed to work as was expected of it.

Nevertheless, although it perished stillborn, a phoenix rose from its ashes, for that little machine was the pioneer of the torpedo, which has worked such a revolution in modern warfare.

The history of his attempts and failures, his toil and success in the history of the torpedo, should be told in detail in another column. His motive, however, for the invention was remarkable enough, being the exact antithesis to what would have been expected.

It is a curious circumstance that Fulton was a believer in universal peace, and that he was to have been annihilated by a desire to see the day when the world would be at peace. To that end he proposed to invent the means of destroying ships of war, so that the world might be at peace. He was not doing so to secure the free navigation of the ocean for all nations of the globe. In 1807 he wrote a little book entitled "Torpedo War." It bore his title and the motto, "The liberty of the seas will be the happiness of the earth." In his arguments before the French National Assembly he states, he invariably pressed his point, that the seas would be made free by the adoption of his invention.

The state at which Fulton's attention was called to the propulsion of boats by steam is not exactly known, but his friends have claimed that it was as early as 1790. Steam-boats had been on the seas before the hero of this biography was born or thought of. Fulton, however, never claimed to have been the first to suggest steam navigation, but simply to have devised improvements by which it could be successfully accomplished. All previous attempts had failed to be remunerative to those who made them, and it is a matter of history that the first successful steamboat was the one built by Robert Fulton previous to any attempt by Mr. Fulton himself. Livingston had been experimenting in the same field and had patents out not from the Legislature vesting him with the exclusive right and privilege of navigating all kinds of boats which might be propelled by the force

of fire, or steam, on all the water within the territory or jurisdiction of the State of New York, for the term of twenty years from the passage of the act upon condition that he should within a certain time build such a boat, the cost of whose product should not be less than four miles an hour.

In spite of these privilages, however, together with no lack of effort on his own part, Mr. Livingston's boat, which carried about thirty tons burthen, was deficient in speed, and did not, therefore, meet the requirements of the law.

Livingston and Fulton became acquainted in Paris, and the two young men, separated by distance, drew closer together from their interest in the great problem which occupied both their minds. They had many consultations, and the former was caused by the determination to build an experimental boat, at their own joint expense. * * * * In the latter part of the same year, the company, consisting of a young lady of fortune, and after gaining her confidence in the guise of an admirer she proceeded to enlighten the young lady as to the true character of her fiance, supplying her with a packet of her own love letters by way of indorsement. This neat piece of mischievous consummated, the young lady returned to her lodgings, the door being opened, not by a servant but by her lover, who had called to pay her a visit. With characteristic impetuosity she sprang on him, hissing at her changed feelings, and the work she had been engaged in. Of course there were mutual recriminations, tears and reproaches, and then the lovers parted forever. Shortly afterward Peggy returned to the stage.

Her first London engagement was with an eccentric manager named Rich, whom she found lounging on a sofa, a book in one hand, a china cup, from which he occasionally sipped tea, in another, while around him were seven and twenty cats, engaged in the various occupations of staring at him, licking his tea-cup, eating the toast from his mouth, waiting for his crumbs, and so forth. The manager tried to support the weight of the machinery; a gale had been blowing during the night, and the agitation of the waves had caused the vessel to rock. She lay at the bottom of the river, and not a vestige of her was visible above the surface of the water.

Undaunted by this disaster Fulton toiled for twenty-four hours without food and without returning to his lodgings and often up to his waist in water, to raise what was lost of his boat. But the destruction was so complete that it was necessary to rebuild the boat entirely, and the work was not accomplished until the following July. The trial took place in the midst of an immense multitude of people, and although the boat did not equal the expectations of her builders in point of speed, she did well. Both Fulton and Livingston were satisfied with the result and determined to build a larger and more powerful boat for the navigation of the Hudson.

In addition to the biography of Fulton the book before us contains a complete history of the steamship lines at present in use on the high seas, together with a variety of other useful and interesting matter. It is written in Mr. Knox's happiest style, and we can hardly recommend it to all who desire to combine instruction with pleasure in matters of literature. It is as interesting and almost as thrilling as a novel, contains a connected plot, has the advantage of truth, and, in fact, is the best work on the subject it covers which has passed through our hands for some years.

PEG WOFFINGTON.

The Triumphs and Frailties of the Famous Actress Graphically Sketched.

THE LIFE OF ROBERT FULTON AND HISTORY OF STEAM NAVIGATION. By Thomas W. THOMAS. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. Cloth, 8vo., 1886. \$1.25.

It is a fact worthy of note that great actresses almost always rise from among the dregs of the population, or at best from extremely poor surroundings. With the exception of Mrs. Langtry, who, after all, can scarcely be called a great actress otherwise than by courtesy, it is difficult to recall a single woman born in either gentle or affluent circumstances, who has climbed to the top of the historic tree. Peg Woffington was no exception to this rule.

The daughter of a poor Irish washerwoman, her extraordinary beauty and musical voice attracted the attention of the then Minister of State, Mr. Zetland, who, it is said, accompanied the little girl to her home and offered to teach her own trade.

Peg's mother only gladly accepted the offer, and Peg made her first appearance attired in long drawers, short jacket and flat pumps in a dancing booth in Fownes Court, Dublin.

Her first attempt at genuine acting occurred not very long afterwards under the auspices of the same lady, who, finding after a while that rope-dancing lost its hold upon the public, conceived the idea of organizing a troupe of performers in the then popular "Beggar's Opera." To Peg was given the principal character, "Folly," and strange to say, not only she, but almost all the children who performed the characters in this opera afterwards became celebrated actors and actresses.

Among the audience sat a goodly number of Peg's old friends and admirers from Trinity College who, when this lovely little girl, with her mother, was brought to the eye of the world, looking pale from fatigue, received her with an ovation that set her nervousness to flight and gave her hope of much forbearance.

A new character, Mr. B. St. John, "The Hundred-Man," is among the features of the next number of the Century.

The flowers remained on the table to the right of the Music Hall, to-day to give those who have not had the opportunity to see and enjoy the exhibit. It was visited by the crowds to-day and received a decided success.

It is the time of the most attractive events of the season and the honor with the music and exhibits. This afternoon the selections were listened to by a large audience and were enthusiastically received. The programme announced for tomorrow was as follows:

FIRST PART.—7:30

1. Overture—"Sparta."—Cradle Song—"Ernest, Kroger

3. Grand opera selection—"Gems of Alida."—Verdi

5. Young and Sons' First premium, C. Young & Sons, \$25; 22, Charles Connon, \$15; 3d, El

7. Young's First premium, C. Young & Sons, \$5; 2d, Elsard Floral Company, \$20; 3d, El

9. Flower decoration—"Caprice."—C. Young & Sons, \$15; 2d, Charles Connon, \$10; 3d, El

11. Vase basket—First premium, Jordan Floral Company, \$45; 2d, C. Young & Sons, \$10; 3d, El

13. Basket fruits and flowers—First premium, C. Young & Sons, \$15; 2d, Charles Connon, \$10; 3d, El

15. Table designs for wedding reception—First premium, C. Young & Sons, \$30; 2d, C. Young & Sons, \$25; 3d, Charles Connon, \$15.

The flowers remained on the table to the right of the Music Hall, to-day to give those who have not had the opportunity to see and enjoy the exhibit. It was visited by the crowds to-day and received a decided success.

It is the time of the most attractive events of the season and the honor with the music and exhibits. This afternoon the selections were listened to by a large audience and were enthusiastically received. The programme announced for tomorrow was as follows:

SECOND PART.—9:30

1. Cradle Song—"Ernest, Kroger

3. Grand opera selection—"Gems of Alida."—Verdi

5. Young and Sons' First premium, C. Young & Sons, \$25; 22, Charles Connon, \$15; 3d, El

7. Young's First premium, C. Young & Sons, \$5; 2d, Elsard Floral Company, \$20; 3d, El

9. Flower decoration—"Caprice."—C. Young & Sons, \$15; 2d, Charles Connon, \$10; 3d, El

11. Vase basket—First premium, Jordan Floral Company, \$45; 2d, C. Young & Sons, \$10; 3d, El

13. Basket fruits and flowers—First premium, C. Young & Sons, \$15; 2d, Charles Connon, \$10; 3d, El

15. Table designs for wedding reception—First premium, C. Young & Sons, \$30; 2d, C. Young & Sons, \$25; 3d, Charles Connon, \$15.

The flowers remained on the table to the right of the Music Hall, to-day to give those who have not had the opportunity to see and enjoy the exhibit. It was visited by the crowds to-day and received a decided success.

It is the time of the most attractive events of the season and the honor with the music and exhibits. This afternoon the selections were listened to by a large audience and were enthusiastically received. The programme announced for tomorrow was as follows:

THIRD PART.—11:30

1. Cradle Song—"Ernest, Kroger

3. Grand opera selection—"Gems of Alida."—Verdi

5. Young and Sons' First premium, C. Young & Sons, \$25; 22, Charles Connon, \$15; 3d, El

7. Young's First premium, C. Young & Sons, \$5; 2d, Elsard Floral Company, \$20; 3d, El

9. Flower decoration—"Caprice."—C. Young & Sons, \$15; 2d, Charles Connon, \$10; 3d, El

11. Vase basket—First premium, Jordan Floral Company, \$45; 2d, C. Young & Sons, \$10; 3d, El

13. Basket fruits and flowers—First premium, C. Young & Sons, \$15; 2d, Charles Connon, \$10; 3d, El

15. Table designs for wedding reception—First premium, C. Young & Sons, \$30; 2d, C. Young & Sons, \$25; 3d, Charles Connon, \$15.

The flowers remained on the table to the right of the Music Hall, to-day to give those who have not had the opportunity to see and enjoy the exhibit. It was visited by the crowds to-day and received a decided success.

It is the time of the most attractive events of the season and the honor with the music and exhibits. This afternoon the selections were listened to by a large audience and were enthusiastically received. The programme announced for tomorrow was as follows:

FOURTH PART.—1:30

1. Cradle Song—"Ernest, Kroger

3. Grand opera selection—"Gems of Alida."—Verdi

5. Young and Sons' First premium, C. Young & Sons, \$25; 22, Charles Connon, \$15; 3d, El

7. Young's First premium, C. Young & Sons, \$5; 2d, Elsard Floral Company, \$20; 3d, El

9. Flower decoration—"Caprice."—C. Young & Sons, \$15; 2d, Charles Connon, \$10; 3d, El

11. Vase basket—First premium, Jordan Floral Company, \$45; 2d, C. Young & Sons, \$10; 3d, El

13. Basket fruits and flowers—First premium, C. Young & Sons, \$15; 2d, Charles Connon, \$10; 3d, El

15. Table designs for wedding reception—First premium, C. Young & Sons, \$30; 2d, C. Young & Sons, \$25; 3d, Charles Connon, \$15.

The flowers remained on the table to the right of the Music Hall, to-day to give those who have not had the opportunity to see and enjoy the exhibit. It was visited by the crowds to-day and received a decided success.

It is the time of the most attractive events of the season and the honor with the music and exhibits. This afternoon the selections were listened to by a large audience and were enthusiastically received. The programme announced for tomorrow was as follows:

FIFTH PART.—3:30

1. Cradle Song—"Ernest, Kroger

3. Grand opera selection—"Gems of Alida."—Verdi

5. Young and Sons' First premium, C. Young & Sons, \$25; 22, Charles Connon, \$15; 3d, El

7. Young's First premium, C. Young & Sons, \$5; 2d, Elsard Floral Company, \$20; 3d, El

9. Flower decoration—"Caprice."—C. Young & Sons, \$15; 2d, Charles Connon, \$10; 3d, El

11. Vase basket—First premium, Jordan Floral Company, \$45; 2d, C. Young & Sons, \$10; 3d, El

13. Basket fruits and flowers—First premium, C. Young & Sons, \$15; 2d, Charles Connon, \$10; 3d, El

15. Table designs for wedding reception—First premium, C. Young & Sons, \$30; 2d, C. Young & Sons, \$25; 3d, Charles Connon, \$15.

The flowers remained on the table to the right of the Music Hall, to-day to give those who have not had the opportunity to see and enjoy the exhibit. It was visited by the crowds to-day and received a decided success.

It is the time of the most attractive events of the season and the honor with the music and exhibits. This afternoon the selections were listened to by a large audience and were enthusiastically received. The programme announced for tomorrow was as follows:

SIXTH PART.—5:30

1. Cradle Song—"Ernest, Kroger